

footbridge of a station at an equal distance from Cette and Agde. The Medusa always inhabits the lower surface of the islets of floating Algæ. On removing these it is seen clinging like a flake of jelly, shining like crystal. On reimmersing these Algæ in the water the frightened Medusæ separate by swimming in all directions, which is a very pretty sight. The season of their occurrence is limited to June and July. We did not find them in September and October, any more than in the spring.

Relations with Allied Species. In the sea which approaches the canal of the salt-works, and also in the great canal of the lagoons, we find a Medusa of the same genus (*Cosmetira punctata*). This is always at least as large as a crown piece. It only occurs in pure and fresh sea-water. It has exactly the same form and proportions and the same organs as the species from the salt-works, but all on a larger scale.

The colour is very different; all the tints are lighter. The umbrella, the velum, and the tentacles are colourless. The gastrovascular canals and the trunk are scarcely tinged with reddish. The genital fringes are of a delicate rose-colour, as also the angles of the trunk.

Thus, reduce the whole animal to the dwarf size of a half-franc piece, colour the canals and the stomach green, change the rose-colour into violet, blacken the tentacles, and you have by these modifications transformed the *Cosmetira* of the sea into that of the salt marshes. It is these peculiarities which make us believe that our species may perhaps be derived from an emigration, with slow transformation, of *Cosmetira punctata*. This is why we present this new-comer as being at present perfectly separated from its starting-point, from which it is distinguished by its size, its colours, and, especially, its domicile. This is also why we name it *Cosmetira salinarum*, to indicate its strange place of abode.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note on two Bermuda Fishes recently described as new.

By DR. A. GÜNTHER.

IN the February number of this Journal, page 150, I described two new species of fish from the Bermudas, named *Gerres Jonesii* and *Belone Jonesii*, in which Mr. G. Browne Goode believes he has recognized two fishes previously described by himself (Amer. Journ. 1879, April, p. 340).

With regard to the former, *Gerres Jonesii*, I beg to observe that,

of course, the species described by Mr. G. Browne Goode in 1874 as *Dipterus Lefroyii* did not escape my notice, but that I considered and still consider the fish sent by Mr. Matthew Jones to the British Museum to be distinct, as it differs in the number and proportions of the anal spines from Mr. Browne Goode's fish. The character mentioned is one of considerable weight in the determination of the fishes belonging to the genus *Gerres*; and therefore I am not yet inclined to unite the two species, as Mr. Browne Goode appears to have done, if he was really in possession of two- as well as three-spined specimens.

With regard to *Belone Jonesii* I admit that I was not acquainted with Mr. Browne Goode's description published in 1877; and it is a very fortunate circumstance that we both happened to choose the same name.

I may mention, in palliation of this my oversight, that the report on fishes for that year in 'The Record of Zoological Literature' was not published at the time of the publication of my description, and that I am only one of the numerous victims who suffer from the tardiness of publication into which that work has been allowed to fall.

On the Presence of a Segmental Organ in the Endoproct Bryozoa.

By M. L. JOLIET.

In October 1877 Hatschek indicated in *Pedicellina echinata*, both in the larval and adult state, a vibratile canal, of which, however, he seems not to have well made out the form, and which he compares to the vibratile organs of the Rotatoria. I am in a position to confirm the statements of the zoologist of Prague, at the same time correcting and completing them, and to extend them to the whole group of Endoproct Bryozoa.

In a spineless variety of *Pedicellina echinata* which abounds at Roscoff, whence the keeper of the laboratory sent it to me alive within the last few days, the vibratile organ is double, and situated in the cavity of the body, in the space included between the œsophagus, the stomach, and the matrix.

It consists of a short tube, ciliated internally, inflated at its middle, which, on the one hand, opens into the matrix, not far from its external aperture, and, on the other, opens obliquely into the cavity of the body by a slightly funnel-shaped passage furnished with active vibratile cilia. This organ, furnished with a vibratile pavilion, and placing the cavity of the body in communication with the outer world, has all the characters of a segmental organ. It appears very early in the bud. When the stomach is only sketched out, and before the arms are indicated, we already see a ciliary movement at the place that it will occupy.

In a still undescribed species of *Pedicellina* from the island of St. Paul, I have recently detected the same vibratile organ. Lastly, in the *Loxosoma* of *Phascolosoma*, I last summer, at Roscoff, recog-